

Abstracts:
**Therapeutische oder präventive Interventionen bei Pflegefamilien bzw.
Pflegekindern, therapeutische Formen der Pflege**

2006 – 1997

Reviews

AN: 2005-01962-005

TI: The Effectiveness of Therapeutic Foster Care for the Prevention of Violence: A Systematic Review.

AU: Hahn,-Robert-A; Bilukha,-Oleg; Lowy,-Jessica; Crosby,-Alex; Fullilove,-Mindy-T; Liberman,-Akiva; Moscicki,-Eve; Snyder,-Susan; Tuma,-Farris; Corso,-Phaedra; Schofield,-Amanda

CA: Task-Force-on-Community-Preventive-Services,-US

SO: American-Journal-of-Preventive-Medicine. Vol 28(2,Suppl1) Feb 2005, 72-90.

IS: 0749-3797

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: In programs of therapeutic foster care, youth who cannot live at home are placed in a foster home in which foster parents are trained to provide a structured environment for learning social and emotional skills. Youth in the program are monitored at home, in school, and in leisure activity; program personnel work closely with foster parents, and may collaborate with teachers, probation officers, employers, and others in the youth's environment to ensure prosocial learning and behavior. Evaluations have examined the effects of therapeutic foster care on violence among children with severe emotional disturbance and among adolescents with chronic delinquency. Therapeutic foster care is provided as an alternative to different forms of group and residential treatment or hospitalization for children and adolescents who have a history of chronic antisocial behavior, delinquency, or emotional disturbance. For adolescents with chronic delinquency, therapeutic foster care is regarded as suitable by justice system personnel for those who are not a substantial threat to public safety and can thus be treated in the community. Therapeutic foster care and the more conventional group home care are sometimes regarded as the last alternatives before placement in a secure facility (such as a state training school) is required for public safety. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2005-04910-007

TI: Psychosocial Treatment of Children in Foster Care: A Review.

AU: Racusin,-Robert; Maerlender,-Arthur-C-Jr.; Sengupta,-Anjana; Isquith,-Peter-K; Straus,-Martha-B

SO: Community-Mental-Health-Journal. Vol 41(2) Apr 2005, 199-221.

IS: 0010-3853

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: A substantial number of children in foster care exhibit psychiatric difficulties. Recent epidemiological and historical trends in foster care, clinical findings about the adjustment of children in foster care and adult outcomes are reviewed, followed by a description of current approaches to treatment and extant empirical support. Available interventions for these children can be categorized as either symptom-focused or systemic, with empirical support for specific methods ranging from scant to substantial. Even with treatment, behavioral and emotional problems often persist into adulthood resulting in poor functional outcomes. We suggest that self-regulation may be an important mediating factor in the appearance of emotional and behavioral disturbance in these children. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

→ auch bei „Problembelastung von Pflegekindern“

AN: 2005-03180-001

TI: Informed decisions in child welfare: The use of attachment theory.

AU: Mennen,-Ferol-E; O'Keefe,-Maura

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 27(6) Jun 2005, 577-593.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The purpose of this article is to help child welfare workers better understand and utilize attachment theory in their decision making with abused and neglected children. The authors review attachment theory, research on the effects of maltreatment on attachment, and research on foster care and attachment. Guidelines and specific interventions supporting children's secure attachments during involvement with the child welfare process (e.g., before placement, at time of placement, during placement, and at reunion) are provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-20365-008

TI: Evidence-based treatments in child abuse and neglect.

AU: Chaffin,-Mark; Friedrich,-Bill

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 26(11) Nov 2004, 1097-1113.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This article summarizes the background and basic concepts of evidence-based practice (EBP), contrasts EBP with traditional approaches, and examines how EBP fits within child welfare and child maltreatment related service systems. The emerging recommendations of best practice workgroups are reviewed, along with evidence across a range of child welfare target areas, including prevention, treatment and foster care settings. The article concludes with a review of challenges and possible solutions for implementing EBP's in child welfare and child maltreatment related service systems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2002-18923-008

TI: Very young foster children and foster families: Clinical challenges and interventions.

AU: Heller,-Sherryl-Scott; Smyke,-Anna-T; Boris,-Neil-W

SO: Infant-Mental-Health-Journal. Vol 23(5) Sep 2002, 555-575.

IS: 0163-9641

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Recent federal reviews of the foster care system in the United States have concluded that the system is 'in crisis.' Clinicians familiar with the foster care system are undoubtedly aware of significant stress points directly impacting foster families. In July of 1997, an innovative program was developed to assess and treat young foster children (under 48 months of age). A significant focus of this program's clinical work is supporting foster parents. This article begins with a brief review of the status of foster parenting in the United States. A description of challenges and obstacles faced by foster parents participating in this program and the service providers who work with them follows. Finally, a review of the various intervention strategies used by our program to address clinical challenges inherent in work with foster families is provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2001-06024-002

TI: Predictors of placement outcomes in treatment foster care: Implications for foster parent selection and service delivery.

AU: Redding,-Richard-E; Fried,-Carrie; Britner,-Preston-A

SO: Journal-of-Child-and-Family-Studies. Vol 9(4) Dec 2000, 425-447.

IS: 1062-1024

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Treatment foster care (TFC) is a normalizing environment in which to treat those children whose particular needs are not addressed in traditional foster care and for whom an institutional setting is a restrictive and unnecessary alternative. However, when the foster care placements of these emotionally and behaviorally disturbed children fail, as they often do, the children are shifted from one home to another without the opportunity to experience permanence or emotional attachment, resulting in poor adjustment to foster care. Placement stability, which depends in part upon effective matching of foster children with potential foster families, is critical for achieving positive outcomes in TFC. Yet, there is a dearth of information to guide placement agencies in making decisions about matching foster children with families. Moreover, once a successful match has been made, it is equally vital that service delivery be of high quality so that permanence is maintained. We review research on the predictors of positive outcomes in foster care, focusing on studies involving emotionally or behaviorally disturbed children, and provide recommendations for selecting foster parents and for ensuring high

quality foster care services and placement stability. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2000-03685-002

TI: Services and supports for foster caregivers: Research and recommendations.

AU: Soliday,-Elizabeth

SO: Children's-Services:-Social-Policy,-Research,-and-Practice. Vol 1(1) 1998, 19-38.

IS: 1093-9644

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: As child welfare systems undergo rapid changes, the need to examine effectiveness of services and supports for foster caregivers increases. In this article, the author proposes a theoretical framework for understanding program effectiveness, and reviews available studies of programs designed to support foster caregivers. The majority of results from support program evaluations indicate positive effects on a number of outcomes, including foster caregiver retention and reported child behavior problems. Based on the review, further research and advocacy needs are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2000-03585-001

TI: Effective treatment for mental disorders in children and adolescents.

AU: Burns,-Barbara-J; Hoagwood,-Kimberly; Mrazek,-Patricia-J

SO: Clinical-Child-and-Family-Psychology-Review. Vol 2(4) Dec 1999, 199-254.

IS: 1096-4037

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: As pressure increases for the demonstration of effective treatment for children with mental disorders, it is essential that the field has an understanding of the evidence base. To address this aim, the authors searched the published literature for effective interventions for children and adolescents and organized this review as follows: (1) prevention; (2) traditional forms of treatment, namely outpatient therapy, partial hospitalization, inpatient treatment, and psychopharmacology; (3) intensive comprehensive community-based interventions including case management, home-based treatment, therapeutic foster care, and therapeutic group homes; (4) crisis and support services; and (5) treatment for two prevalent disorders, major depressive disorder and attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder. Strong evidence was found for the treatment of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, depression, anxiety, and disruptive behavior disorders. Guidance from the field relevant to moving the evidence-based interventions into real-world clinical practice and further strengthening the research base will also need to address change in policy and clinical training. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 1997-04032-007

TI: Effectiveness of treatment foster care with children and adolescents: A review of outcome studies.

AU: Reddy,-Linda-A; Pfeiffer,-Steven-I

SO: Journal-of-the-American-Academy-of-Child-and-Adolescent-Psychiatry. Vol 36(5) May 1997, 581-588.

IS: 0890-8567

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Evaluated the effectiveness of treatment foster care with children and adolescents. 40 published outcome studies from 1974 to 1996 were systematically reviewed and coded. A weighted predictive value statistic was used to analyze the impact of treatment on 5 dependent variables: placement permanency, behavior problems, discharge status, social skills, and psychological adjustment. Treatment foster care produced large positive effects on increasing placement permanency and children's social skills. Medium positive effects were found in reducing behavior problems, improving psychological adjustment, and reducing restrictiveness of postdischarge placement. Few investigations collected data both at time of program completion and follow-up, precluding a test of the durability and generalizability of treatment foster care outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2005-07659-002

TI: Enhancing Parent-Child Interaction During Foster Care Visits: Experimental Assessment of an Intervention.

AU: Haight,-Wendy-L; Mangelsdorf,-Sarah; Black,-James; Szewczyk,-Margaret; Schoppe,-Sarah; Giorgio,-Grace; Madrigal,-Karen; Tata,-Lakshmi

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 84(4) Jul-Aug 2005, 459-481.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Mothers of young children recently placed in foster care participated in an intervention to enhance parent-child interaction during visits. The mothers all reported substantial loss and trauma histories. Immediately prior to the visits, the mothers were coached on strategies for separating from their children at the visit's end. The mothers displayed more behavioral strategies for supporting their children when the visit was over, but were less engaged with their children during the leave-taking sequence and displayed fewer ways of maintaining the child's involvement in mother-child interaction during leave-taking than those in a comparison group. This article discusses consideration of parents' trauma history in designing interventions to enhance parent-child interaction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

→ auch bei „Umgangskontakte bei Pflegekindern“

AN: 2005-12490-005

TI: Children Referred to Residential Care: Reducing Multiple Placements, Managing Costs and Improving Treatment Outcomes.

AU: Sunseri,-Paul-A

SO: Residential-Treatment-for-Children-and-Youth. Vol 22(3) 2005, 55-66.

IS: 0886-571X

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study examined placement stability (planned discharge) among 8,933 children and adolescents admitted into residential treatment facilities in California. Reducing multiple placements among foster children is a concern for child welfare agencies due to increased emphasis on federal and state outcomes and accountability standards. The results of this study indicated that high-level (intensive) residential programs achieve the greatest placement stability and that stability worsens as the level of care decreases. Placement stability is also a significant clinical concern as children who are subject to unplanned discharge demonstrate a worsening of behavioral functioning. Finally, although there is a reluctance to place children into high-level residential facilities and children are generally first required to fail lower level programs, the results of this study indicated that when properly assessed and placed into the appropriate level of care at the outset, the majority of children exit the residential care system altogether and return home or to home-like settings sooner and at a lower cost. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2005-06924-014

TI: Failure and Success in Foster Care Programs.

AU: Reifsteck,-Judith

SO: North-American-Journal-of-Psychology. Vol 7(2) 2005, 313-326.

IS: 1527-7143

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The purpose of the current study was to classify types of services provided for youth in one sample (N=208) of children in foster care. A comparison review of average Child and Adolescent Functional Assessment Scale (CAFAS) scores on these youth in pre and post intervention groups showed an 14% reduction in average score of impairment of functional status in the post intervention group. CAFAS scores for each class of service were presented. A review of utilization trends and omissions in service suggests that even though some youth and their families benefit slightly from prevention efforts, 82% of the cases in the post intervention group of this sample still have clinically significant elevations in CAFAS scores following provision of services. Considering the persistence of elevated CAFAS scores, it appears that satisfactory services for youth referred for child abuse and neglect are not readily apparent for all children in need. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2005-01962-002

TI: Recommendations to Reduce Violence Through Early Childhood Home Visitation, Therapeutic Foster Care, and Firearms Laws.

AU: Hahn,-Robert
CA: Task-Force-on-Community-Preventive-Services,-US
SO: American-Journal-of-Preventive-Medicine. Vol 28(2,Suppl1) Feb 2005, 6-10.
IS: 0749-3797
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: An independent, nonfederal group, the Task Force is developing the Guide to Community Preventive Services (the Community Guide) with the support of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) in collaboration with public and private partners. The recommendations and findings in this report should prove a useful and powerful tool for public health policymakers, program planners and implementers, and researchers. The findings that early childhood home visitation can prevent child maltreatment and that therapeutic foster care can reduce violence among chronically delinquent juveniles may help to secure resources and commitment for implementing these interventions, and will provide direction and scientific questions for further empirical research. Findings of insufficient evidence to determine the effectiveness of early childhood home visitation, firearms regulation for several categories of violent outcomes, and of therapeutic foster care for severely emotionally disturbed children indicate areas in need of further research. In selecting and designing interventions to meet local objectives, decision makers should consider not only these recommendations and other evidence provided in the Community Guide, but also state and local laws and regulations; resource availability; and the economic, cultural, and social environments of organizations and practitioners. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2005-04901-007
TI: Association with Delinquent Peers: Intervention Effects for Youth in the Juvenile Justice System.
AU: Leve,-Leslie-D; Chamberlain,-Patricia
SO: Journal-of-Abnormal-Child-Psychology. Vol 33(3) Jun 2005, 339-347.
IS: 0091-0627
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Although association with delinquent peers is a recognized precursor to ongoing delinquency problems, youth in the juvenile justice system are commonly prescribed intervention services that aggregate delinquent youth. However, little is known about the process variables that mediate the relationship between aggregating youth in intervention settings and poor subsequent outcomes. We examined data from two randomized intervention trials (one male sample and one female sample) with delinquent adolescents placed either in Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care (MTFC) or in group care. Path analyses suggested that the MTFC youth had fewer associations with delinquent peers at 12 months than did the group care youth. Further, associating with delinquent peers during the course of the intervention mediated the relationship between group condition and 12-month delinquent peer association. Implications for the development of interventions with delinquent youth are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

→ auch bei "Vergleichende Studien"

AN: 2005-04671-001
TI: The Next Generation of PMTO Models.
AU: Patterson,-Gerald-R
SO: Behavior-Therapist. Vol 28(2) Feb 2005, 27-33.
IS: 0278-8403
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Parent Management Training Oregon model (PMTO) is a manualized set of procedures designed for parents of antisocial children (Bank, Rains, & Forgatch, 2004; Forgatch, 1994). Three randomized trials for small samples of clinical referrals showed the training was effective (Patterson, Chamberlain, & Reid, 1982; Walter & Gillmore, 1973; Wiltz & Patterson, 1974). The effects were further replicated in randomized trials with chronic offending delinquents (Bank, Marlowe, Reid, Patterson, & Weinrott, 1991). Chamberlain (1990) and Eddy, Whaley, and Chamberlain (2004) applied PMTO techniques to randomized trials for chronic offenders in foster care settings. The procedures were also adapted for randomized trial prevention studies involving preadolescents at risk for substance use (Dishion, Patterson, & Kavanagh, 1992), recently divorced mothers (Forgatch & DeGarmo, 1999), stepparent families (Forgatch, DeGarmo, & Beldavs, in press), and families living in high crime areas (Reid, Eddy, Fetrow, & Stoolmiller, 1999). One of the unusual features of the PMTO approach is that it is tied to a theory about the causes of aggression (Patterson, 1982; Reid, Patterson, & Snyder, 2002). The theory includes a specification of the measurement models that describe the contributions of parents, siblings, and peers in determining a wide spectrum of child outcomes (Patterson, Reid, & Dishion,

1992). Recent studies used randomized prevention and intervention trials to provide experimental tests of the causal status for the key mechanisms (Chamberlain, Fisher, & Moore, 2002; Forgatch & DeGarmo, 1999, 2002). Recent studies have also introduced some interesting developments in the underlying theory. These, in turn, point to the need for modifications in the intervention. This report summarizes the recent innovations together with some targeted areas of change. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2005-04179-006

TI: The Special Youth Carer Program: An Innovative Program for At-Risk Adolescents in Foster Care.

AU: Gilbertson,-Robyn; Richardson,-David; Barber,-James

SO: Child-and-Youth-Care-Forum. Vol 34(1) Feb 2005, 75-89.

IS: 1053-1890

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Placement instability is a pervasive and long-standing problem which adversely affects outcomes for many young people in foster care. The Special Youth Carer (SYC) program, developed in South Australia in response to the needs of at-risk adolescents, is an innovative model aimed at reducing placement instability and promoting positive behavior change. Based primarily upon the Treatment Foster Care (TFC) model, SYC incorporates an additional defining feature: in the event of a placement breakdown, it is the carer and not the young person who leaves the home. This report includes a description of the program, an overview of outcomes for eight of the first program participants who were monitored over a 12-month period, and interviews with two carers who experienced the breakdown of an SYC placement. Positive behavioral change was reported for most participants, and there were some noteworthy improvements in placement stability. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

→ **auch bei "Zusammenbrüche von Pflegeverhältnissen"**

AN: 2005-05946-011

TI: A Resilience-Based Model of Reunification and Reentry: Implications for Out-of-Home Care Services.

AU: Thomas,-M; Chenot,-David; Reifel,-Barbara

SO: Families-in-Society. Vol 86(2) Apr-Jun 2005, 235-243.

IS: 1044-3894

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study presents a resilience-based model for the successful reunification of children in out-of-home care services. Individual, familial, and environmental risk and protective factors associated with reunification and reentry into out-of-home care were gleaned from relevant literature and inform the construction of the model. The resilience-based model demonstrates that high levels of protective factors can buffer or even weaken the hold of risk factors, thereby reducing the likelihood of reentry. The importance of resilience-informed interventions in preventing reentry and promoting the continued reunification of children is highlighted. The implications of this resilience-based model for practice and research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2005-00831-006

TI: The Early Intervention Foster Care Program: Permanent Placement Outcomes From a Randomized Trial.

AU: Fisher,-Philip-A; Burraston,-Bert; Pears,-Katherine

SO: Child-Maltreatment:-Journal-of-the-American-Professional-Society-on-the-Abuse-of-Children. Vol 10(1) Feb 2005, 61-71.

IS: 1077-5595

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Preschool-aged foster children face multiple risks for poor long-term outcomes. These risks appear to increase with the number of placement changes experienced. The Early Intervention Foster Care Program (EIFC) targets the spectrum of challenges that preschool-aged foster children face via a team approach delivered in home and community settings. In this article, we report on permanent placement outcomes from the EIFC randomized clinical trial. Children in EIFC had significantly fewer failed permanent placements than children in the regular foster care comparison condition. The number of prior placements was positively associated with the risk of failed permanent placements for children in the comparison condition but not for children in EIFC. Type of prior maltreatment did not

predict permanent placement outcomes. These results provide the foundation of an evidence base for the EIFC program as a preventive intervention to improve permanent placement outcomes for preschool-aged foster children. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-21924-001

TI: Outcomes of Specialized Foster Care in a Managed Child Welfare Services Network.

AU: Cross,-Theodore-P; Leavey,-Joseph; Mosley,-Peggy-R; White,-Andrew-W; Andreas,-Jasmina-Burdzovic

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 83(6) Nov-Dec 2004, 533-564.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study (N = 384) presents results from outcome measurement in a services network providing specialized foster care (SFC) to children in child protective service custody. A majority of participants improved on most outcomes. Global improvement was associated with increased length of stay up to two years, five months, and with younger age, fewer problems, and, paradoxically, the presence of a trauma history. Results suggest the value of SFC within managed services and of research using outcome measurement systems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

→ auch bei *“Entwicklungsverläufe von Pflegekindern“*

AN: 2005-01801-002

TI: From foster care to young adulthood: The role of independent living programs in supporting successful transitions.

AU: Lemon,-Kathy; Hines,-Alice-M; Merdinger,-Joan

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 27(3) Mar 2005, 251-270.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Using data from the larger Pathways to College study, this article presents two analyses exploring the potentially beneficial role of independent living programs (ILPs) for foster youth. First, a comparative analysis using survey data describes characteristics of former foster youth who were enrolled in an ILP while in foster care (N=81) compared to those who were not (N=113). Second, an ethnographic analysis using interview data with ILP coordinators in nine California counties describes typical and unique ILP services, as well as the impact of recent federal policy changes on ILPs. Survey results indicated that ILP participants were more likely to be African American or Mexican American/other Latino, and while in foster care, they tended to be placed in nonrelative placements, had more out-of-home placements, and were more likely than non-ILP participants to have been taught a number of independent living skills. Ethnographic results indicated that ILP services typically use an instructional model that focuses on teaching discrete and concrete skills considered to be associated with self-sufficiency, and recent legislation has increased funding and flexibility in ILP services. Implications and recommendations for ILPs are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-14884-006

TI: Evaluation of an antiaggressiveness training with antisocial youth / Evaluation eines Anti-Aggressivitäts-Trainings bei antisozialen Jugendlichen.

AU: Weichold,-Karina

SO: Gruppendynamik-. Vol 35(1) Mar 2004, 83-105.

IS: 0046-6514

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Early-onset aggressive behavior is highly stabile over the life-course. Intervention strategies try to exert positive influence on problematic developmental pathway but seldom were evaluated in a systematic way. The current study aims to evaluate the practicability and effects of an Anti-Aggression-Training (AAT) in antisocial male adolescents living in foster homes. The process evaluation showed that it is possible to implement the AAT in this setting. Suggestions for optimization will be given. The outcome-evaluation based on pre- and post-test data gathered in (randomized) control-and experimental- group. Several protection and risk factors for aggressive behaviors (e.g., self-efficacy, empathy, attribution style, accessible behavioral alternatives in critical situations) were

positively affected by the AAT. Nevertheless, the training had no effects on aggressive behaviors itself. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-19632-006

TI: Intensive home and community interventions.

AU: Farmer,-Elizabeth-M.-Z; Dorsey,-Shannon; Mustillo,-Sarah-A

SO: Child-and-Adolescent-Psychiatric-Clinics-of-North-America. Vol 13(4) Oct 2004, 857-884.

IS: 1056-4993

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This article reviews the evidence base for community-based interventions from a systems of care perspective. The article summarizes previous research and provides updates and current directions for recent and ongoing studies. As expected, the evidence base is strongest for multisystemic therapy and treatment foster care. A relatively well-developed evidence base also is revealed for case management. The article concludes with recommendations for future directions within each of the designated types of interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-19482-001

TI: Using concurrent planning to establish permanency for looked after young children.

AU: Monck,-Elizabeth; Reynolds,-Jill; Wigfall,-Valerie

SO: Child-and-Family-Social-Work. Vol 9(4) Nov 2004, 321-331.

IS: 1356-7500

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Many looked after children spend lengthy periods in impermanent care, and their frequent moves probably contribute to subsequent disturbed behaviour. Concurrent planning aims to reduce the number of moves and the length of time before placement in a permanent family. In this study 24 young children in three concurrent planning (CP) projects and 44 from two 'traditional' adoption teams were followed for 12-15 months. Records were obtained of the number of moves between households and the dates of key events before the child's permanent family placement was confirmed by the courts. The CP children moved into permanent families significantly faster and with significantly fewer previous moves than the two comparison groups. Unexpectedly, the CP children were significantly younger than the children following 'traditional' adoption programmes, making direct comparison impossible. Among those birth parents who were interviewed, the majority saw advantages in the CP approach. Concurrent planning carers reported high levels of personal anxiety but positive views of the advantages for the children. We conclude that CP can be used to achieve earlier permanence and fewer moves between carers for young children from selected birth families. The success of a CP team is dependent on the support of other professionals involved in determining permanent placements, based on a shared acknowledgement of the damaging effects of delay for the looked after child. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-18309-005

TI: Improving Education Outcomes for Children in Foster Care: Intervention by an Education Liaison.

AU: Zetlin,-Andrea; Weinberg,-Lois; Kimm,-Christina

SO: Journal-of-Education-for-Students-Placed-at-Risk. Vol 9(4) Oct 2004, 421-429.

IS: 1082-4669

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Children in foster care represent one of the most vulnerable, academically at risk populations in the United States. Aside from lower standardized achievement test scores, higher grade retention numbers, and a greater dropout rate than non-foster youth, between 30% to 50% of children in foster care are placed in special education programs, generally related to either a learning disability or an emotional disturbance. This study investigated the effectiveness on school performance of an education liaison from the school system who worked with social workers to resolve educational barriers to learning and achieving. Advocacy by the education liaison led to positive results in terms of school performance of foster youth. Recommendations are made for better addressing the educational needs of children in foster care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-17178-003

TI: Developing a network of support for relative caregivers.
AU: Strozier,-Anne-L; Elrod,-Brent; Beiler,-Pam; Smith,-Aaron; Carter,-Kate
SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 26(7) Jul 2004, 641-656.
IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: As kinship care arrangements become more common, providing services that address the needs of both relative caregivers and the children in their care is a growing concern for social workers and other family-service professionals. This study describes a sample of kinship caregivers who received computer training. The study presents quantitative and qualitative data regarding the effectiveness of the computer-training program which was designed to benefit kin caregivers by improving self-efficacy, enhancing career skills, augmenting social support and increasing confidence in their ability to help educate the children in their care. Forty-six kinship caregivers completed The Caregiver Computer Efficacy Scale (a 20-item instrument using a one-directional five-value Likert scale) before and after an 8-week computer-training course. Qualitative data was also collected during and after training sessions. The results indicate that this intervention was effective and can be used with kinship caregivers to increase self-efficacy, teach computer skills, enhance social support and build common ground between children and caregivers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

→ auch bei „*Besondere Formen der Pflege*“

AN: 2004-16798-011

TI: Developing and Tailoring Mental Health Technologies for Child Welfare: The Comprehensive Assessment and Training Services (CATS) Project.

AU: Sprang,-Ginny; Clark,-James; Kaak,-Otto; Brenzel,-Allen

SO: American-Journal-of-Orthopsychiatry. Vol 74(3) Jul 2004, 325-336.

IS: 0002-9432

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This article describes the development and implementation of the Comprehensive Assessment and Training Services Project, a multidisciplinary center designed to prevent children from lingering in the foster care system and to provide early interventions to prevent lifelong problems. This article outlines the conditions that led to the identified need for such a program; the conceptual model used to guide protocol development and refinement: the methodological approach to evaluation, intervention, and technology transfer; specific program components; and, finally, the challenges and barriers to success. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-15814-003

TI: Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment and Juvenile Crime.

AU: Cuellar,-Alison-Evans; Markowitz,-Sara; Libby,-Anne-M

SO: Journal-of-Mental-Health-Policy-and-Economics. Vol 7(2) Jun 2004, 59-68.

IS: 1091-4358

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Background and Study Aims: There is a large body of literature examining the determinants of juvenile crime, which highlights economic, family, peer, and educational factors associated with delinquency and recidivism, and the important roles of social service and educational systems. Two factors, substance abuse and mental illness are also potentially important. The observed high correlations between crime, substance abuse and poor mental health suggests that factors which reduce substance abuse and improve mental health may also be effective in reducing criminal activities. The purpose of this paper is to examine the effectiveness of mental health and substance abuse treatment in reducing crimes committed by juveniles. Methods: This paper uses detention data in conjunction with substance abuse and mental health treatment data for youth enrolled in the Colorado state foster care program over a three year period. Duration models are used to examine the structural determinants of detention. We analyze the impact of treatment in delaying or preventing this group of at-risk youth from engaging in criminal behavior. Violent crimes are analyzed separately. We also include the price of beer in all models to gauge the effectiveness of higher beer prices in reducing crime, holding treatment constant. Results: The analysis finds that individuals who receive treatment have lower probabilities of being detained for any offence. Accounting for the unobserved heterogeneity makes the magnitude of these effects larger. Also consistent with our theory, higher beer prices lower the detention hazard. Conclusion: Results of this study suggest that expansion of health services targeted at these youth may be effective at reducing crime. For violent crime, where the literature shows that substance abuse plays a significant role, stricter alcohol-regulatory policies

may also be highly effective. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-16410-004

TI: Building Skills-Building Futures: Providing Information Technology to Foster Families.

AU: Finn,-Jerry; Kerman,-Ben; LeCornec,-Juliette

SO: Families-in-Society. Vol 85(2) Apr-Jun 2004, 165-176.

IS: 1044-3894

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This article describes a program developed to increase information technology access and skills among foster children and families within the context of a long-term foster care environment. The model emphasizes continuity and integration of technology into ongoing service provision for life skills development in foster youth. The authors describe the program development process, then describe a framework for evaluation and identify preliminary implementation issues. Baseline data provide evidence for a "digital divide" within the foster care community and suggest that foster children lag behind biological children in foster families in development of technology skills. Finally, experienced and anticipated implementation challenges are discussed in the context of ongoing evaluation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-14791-003

TI: Extending transitional services to former foster children.

AU: Kerman,-Ben; Barth,-Richard-P; Wildfire,-Judy

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 83(3) May-Jun 2004, 239-262.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This article describes what a private agency expended while addressing the transitional needs of former long-term foster youth and examines the association between expenditures and adult outcomes. Not all young adults accepted supports extended to them. In the sample, 41% of the young adults incurred expenses after age 19. Of those using supports, about two-thirds incurred expenses for higher education, and slightly fewer for continued housing support. Median expenses were generally stable or declining between ages 19 and 21, although almost all declined after age 22. Young adults who received extended supports tended to be better off at follow-up, although some troubled young adults used extensive, expensive services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-12133-005

TI: Risk, Reinforcement, Retention in Treatment, and Reoffending for Boys and Girls in Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care.

AU: Smith,-Dana-K

SO: Journal-of-Emotional-and-Behavioral-Disorders. Vol 12(1) Spr 2004, 38-48.

IS: 1063-4266

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: In this study, the author examined the impact of youth and family preplacement risk factors on multidimensional treatment foster care (MTFC) parent-youth interactions, youth treatment completion, and outcomes for boy and girl adolescents who have problems with chronic delinquency. In particular, she looked at (a) how levels of preplacement youth and family risk factors for chronically delinquent boys and girls who were treated with MTFC affect parent-youth interactions during treatment, (b) how these interactions and preplacement youth and family risk factors relate to treatment completion for boys and girls, and (c) how treatment completion for girls and boys affects reoffending behavior during the 12 months postplacement. As hypothesized, results indicated higher levels of preplacement youth and family risk for girls compared with boys; however, contrary to the author's hypothesis, levels of preplacement youth and family risk were not found to have a significant impact on MTFC parent-youth interactions. As expected, MTFC parent-youth interactions were significantly related to treatment completion, and treatment completion was significantly related to lower rates of reoffending behavior for both boys and girls. Treatment components specific to MTFC are reviewed ... (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-12133-001

TI: The Prevention of Violent Behavior by Chronic and Serious Male Juvenile Offenders: A 2-Year Follow-up of a Randomized Clinical Trial.

AU: Eddy,-J.-Mark; Whaley,-Rachel-Bridges; Chamberlain,-Patricia

SO: Journal-of-Emotional-and-Behavioral-Disorders. Vol 12(1) Spr 2004, 2-8.

IS: 1063-4266

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Over the past several decades, an increasing number of youth have been incarcerated for violent offenses. Within the context of a randomized clinical trial of 79 adolescent males involved in the juvenile justice system, we examine the ability of multidimensional treatment foster care (MTFC) to prevent subsequent violent offending relative to services-as-usual group home care (GC). Data on offending were collected every 6 months for a 2-yr period following entry into the study. The method of generalized estimating equations was used to analyze the data. Results indicate that MTFC youth were significantly less likely to commit violent offenses than youth placed in services-as-usual group care. The group effect held even after control variables, including age at placement, age at first arrest, official and self-reported prior offenses, and time since baseline, were introduced into the model. Twenty-four percent of GC youth had two or more criminal referrals for violent offenses in the 2 yrs following baseline versus only 5% of MTFC youth. The rates of self-reported violent offending for MTFC youth were in the normative range following baseline, whereas rates for GC youth were 4 to 9 times higher. MTFC youth were also less likely to report incidents of common violence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2004-10947-011

TI: Evaluation of a New Mental Health Service for Looked After Children.

AU: Callaghan,-Jane; Young,-Bridget; Pace,-Francis; Vostanis,-Panos

SO: Clinical-Child-Psychology-and-Psychiatry. Vol 9(1) Jan 2004, 130-148.

IS: 1359-1045

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: A mental health team for looked after children, and the evaluation of its first phase are presented. The team combines primary mental health worker, psychology and psychiatry skills. It offers telephone and face-to-face consultation to local authority staff, assessment, treatment and training. Forty-five children and their carers, who consecutively attended the service, were independently assessed by a researcher at the time of referral and at five-month follow-up. Outcome measures included the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), the Health of the Nation Outcome Scales for Children and Adolescents (HoNOSCA) and a service satisfaction questionnaire. At 5 months, children had significantly improved on a number of HoNOSCA scales, and on the emotional SDQ scales. Carers perceived the interventions as targeting different aspects of the child's functioning, but wished they were more involved in decision-making. Carers and children were generally positive about their clinical contact. The findings are discussed in the context of developing mental health services for vulnerable children and young people, and interagency partnership. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-12092-004

TI: The Oregon Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care model: Features, outcomes, and progress in dissemination.

AU: Chamberlain,-Patricia

SO: Cognitive-and-Behavioral-Practice. Vol 10(4) Fal 2003, 303-312.

IS: 1077-7229

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The practice of placing children and adolescents with severe antisocial behavior and delinquency in residential and group home settings is commonplace in most communities in the United States, yet little research exists on the short- or long-term effectiveness of such placements. Furthermore, recent evidence suggests that there are potentially damaging effects from placement in congregate care settings that relate to negative influences that problem youth who are placed together tend to have on each other. The Oregon Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care (MTFC) model was developed as an alternative to group and residential care for youth with delinquency and severe emotional and behavioral problems. The central features of the Oregon MTFC model are described, evidence on the efficacy of the model is reviewed, and practical aspects relating to dissemination are discussed along with conditions that act to facilitate or create barriers to implementation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2004-11654-002

TI: Effectiveness of Day Treatment with Proctor Care for Young Children: A Four-Year Follow-Up.

AU: Whitemore,-Erin; Ford,-Monica; Sack,-William-H

SO: Journal-of-Community-Psychology. Vol 31(5) Sep 2003, 459-468.

IS: 0090-4392

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study evaluated the immediate and long-term outcomes of a day treatment and proctor care model for preschool-aged children. Seventy-seven boys and 52 girls completed the program which combined day treatment, case management, individual and family therapy. Also, 60 % of these clients were placed in proctor care homes which are short-term family placements providing in-home treatment. Results showed there was increased stabilization in family placements, with 67% of participants still living in a permanent family placement at the 4-year follow-up. Also, 69% of participants transitioned to a less-restrictive academic placement and remained in regular classroom placements at follow-up. Participants showed significant behavioral improvement at discharge and follow-up on the Child Behavior Checklist. Participants also showed significant developmental improvement on the Battelle Developmental Inventory and the Expressive One Word Vocabulary Test. The results suggest that this treatment modality is effective in maintaining these children in the community and in producing positive long-term outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2003-10347-003

TI: The Development of Parenting Skills in Foster Parent Training.

AU: Puddy,-Richard-W; Jackson,-Yo

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 25(12) Dec 2003, 987-1013.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study examined the effectiveness of the Model Approach to Partnerships in Parenting/Group Selection and Participation of Foster and/or Adoptive Families (MAPP/GPS) foster parent training program in teaching potential foster parents parenting skills. Parents were tested on three measures assessing goals and objectives of the training program as well as parenting skills necessary to address the demanding behaviors of foster children. In comparison to a control group of foster parents whom had not participated in any training program, the results indicated that the MAPP/GPS program did not adequately prepare foster parents according to its own program-identified goals nor did it adequately prepare foster parents to manage behavior problems in foster children. Trained foster parents improved in only four of 12 program-identified goals and in only three of 22 basic parenting skills. The MAPP/GPS program serves more as a decision tool to assist potential foster parents in making the decision to foster rather than prepare them to manage behavior problems in foster children. Implications and improvements for foster parent training are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2002-11346-002

TI: Treatment foster care in a system of care: Sequences and correlates of residential placements.

AU: Farmer,-Elizabeth-M.-Z; Wagner,-H.-Ryan; Burns,-Barbara-J; Richards,-Jesse-T

SO: Journal-of-Child-and-Family-Studies. Vol 12(1) Mar 2003, 11-25.

IS: 1062-1024

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined Treatment Foster Care (TFC) in residential trajectories for youth with psychiatric disorders and aggressive behavior. The authors analyzed residential placements of 184 youths (aged 3-17 yrs) during the 12 months preceding and following admission to TFC. Prior to TFC, the majority of youth were residing in more restrictive settings (group homes or residential treatment). Two-thirds of youth remained in TFC throughout the follow-up year. Of those who left, nearly half returned home, and slightly fewer were discharged to group homes. By the end of the 12-month follow-up period, rates of group home use were similar to those seen in the pre-TFC period. Movement out of TFC during the year was associated with being older at placement and with increased problem behavior. TFC serves as a step-down placement for a substantial number of youth. However, this is not the only way it is used, and models based on short-term transitioning or reunification with families may not be widely implemented or relevant in practice. Additional research is needed to understand current functions of TFC in residential trajectories and to maximize its utility in systems of care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2003-05360-007

TI: Family Characteristics and Child Welfare Services: Does the Assessment Drive Service Provision?

AU: Cash,-Scottye-J; Berry,-Marianne

SO: Families-in-Society. Vol 83(5-6) Sep-Dec 2002, 499-507.

IS: 1044-3894

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: A process study was performed on a program that was designed to prevent ineffective foster placement, to determine the match between family problems identified during assessment and subsequent services provided to the family. The individualization and "fit" of services to specific family needs is the foundation of assessment practice, but little research has documented the extent to which fit occurs. This study of 115 families and their services found that fit is best when concrete, rather than clinical, services are provided, but that parenting issues continue to drive the provision of all services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

→ *auch bei "Politische Belange"*

AN: 2002-18805-005

TI: Training foster carers in challenging behaviour: A case study in disappointment?

AU: Pithouse,-Andrew; Hill-Tout,-Jan; Lowe,-Kathy

SO: Child-and-Family-Social-Work. Vol 7(3) Aug 2002, 203-214.

IS: 1356-7500

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This paper sets out key features of a semi-experimental investigation conducted between March 1999 and April 2001 into the impact of training foster carers in techniques to manage challenging behavior. We identified a sample of 1,030 children in foster care in 4 authorities in South Wales who were selected by a checklist as showing behaviors that could be defined as challenging. From this search procedure we identified their foster carers and created a training intervention group for 53 carers looking after 49 children and a non-intervention comparison group of 53 carers looking after 54 children. Both groups of carers were interviewed using a range of measures before and after the delivery of the training in order to identify any changes they perceived in the conduct of children and changes they perceived in their own capacities as carers. The training was delivered in small groups and evaluative feedback was gathered from carers and from training officers in those agencies that participated in the study. The results suggested that training, as designed and delivered in this study, had limited impact on child conduct and carer capacity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2002-17385-004

TI: Effects of respite care for children with developmental disabilities: Evaluation of an intervention for at risk families.

AU: Cowen,-Perle-Slavik; Reed,-David-A

SO: Public-Health-Nursing. Vol 19(4) Jul-Aug 2002, 272-283.

IS: 0737-1209

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined sociodemographic, health, and stress characteristics of families parenting a child with developmental disabilities who used respite care interventions, and investigated the degree to which use of a respite care intervention program affects parenting stress, foster care placement, and founded child maltreatment. 87 parents (aged 19-65 yrs) of developmentally disabled children completed a respite care intervention program. Subjects (Ss) completed the Parenting Stress Index (R. Abidin, 1995) prior to and following the intervention. Results show that extensive care needs of the children or the families' inability to meet or cope with those needs were major factors contributing to high stress in the parent-child relationship. Comparison of pre- and posttest scores indicated significant decreases in total stress, parent domain, and child domain scores. Life stress, social support, and service level were significantly related to the occurrence of child maltreatment during enrollment. 17% of Ss accounted for all incidents of founded maltreatment or foster care placement among the target children and their siblings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2002-06824-004

TI: Assessing conformity to standards for treatment foster care.

AU: Farmer,-Elizabeth-M.-Z; Burns,-Barbara-J; Dubs,-Melanie-S; Thompson,-Shealy

SO: Journal-of-Emotional-and-Behavioral-Disorders. Vol 10(4) Win 2002, 213-222.

IS: 1063-4266

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This article examined conformity to the Program Standards for Treatment Foster Care (Foster Family-Based Treatment Association, 1995). Treatment foster care (TFC) is an increasingly common community based residential placement option for youth with emotional and behavioral disorders. At present, findings from model programs suggest that TFC can be effective for producing desired outcomes. However, little is known about variations of TFC in real-world practice. The standards of care developed by the Foster Family-Based Treatment Association are used to examine variations in conformity to the standards in a statewide sample of TFC programs. Findings suggest fair to good overall conformity, with considerable variation among programs. The article includes a discussion of methodological and substantive considerations for future research and evaluation using this approach. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2002-04567-004

TI: Adolescent runaway behavior in specialized foster care.

AU: Fasulo,-Samuel-J; Cross,-Theodore-P; Mosley,-Peggy; Leavey,-Joseph

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 24(8) Aug 2002, 623-640.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study examined the characteristics and predictors of running away for a sample of 147 adolescents (10-18 yrs old) in specialized foster care in a managed child welfare agency. Specialized foster care (SFC) provides a more intensive intervention than regular foster care, but adolescents in SFC may be at high risk of running away because of more troubled histories and previous failures in foster care. Forty-four percent of adolescents ran away at least once during SFC and 22% ran permanently. In multivariate logistic regression analyses, being female and having fewer psychotherapy sessions were associated with running away. These findings can guide program improvements designed to prevent future running away. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ auch bei *“Zusammenbrüche von Pflegeverhältnissen“*

AN: 2002-13914-004

TI: Becoming responsible teens: Promoting the health of adolescents in foster care.

AU: McGuinness,-Teena-M; Mason,-Marian; Tolbert,-Grace; DeFontaine,-Cheryl

SO: Journal-of-the-American-Psychiatric-Nurses-Association. Vol 8(3) Jun 2002, 92-98.

IS: 1078-3903

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: As a result of traumatic early histories, female adolescents in foster care are at great risk for contracting human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and other sexually transmitted diseases. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of the Becoming a Responsible Teen (BART) curriculum on adolescents' condom awareness and HIV risk knowledge. BART is an 8-wk group intervention that combines education and behavior skills training with content on topics such as sexual assertion, refusal, problem solving, and risk recognition. 13 adolescent girls (aged 12-17 yrs) living in residential foster care participated in the BART intervention. The study used a pretest/posttest design with 1 group. Results indicate that preintervention and postintervention measures of outcomes of condom awareness and HIV risk knowledge improved significantly after the BART group intervention. The authors conclude that adolescent females in foster care have experienced multiple early adversities and are a high-risk group for sexually transmitted diseases. BART increased the adolescents' knowledge related to condom use and HIV risk and encouraged participants to spread the word to other adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2001-09500-002

TI: Tracking the sexual behavior-specific effects of a foster family treatment program for children with serious sexual behavior problems.

AU: Ownbey,-Mark-A; Jones,-Robert-J; Judkins,-Bonnie-L; Everidge,-Julie-A; Timbers,-Gary-D

SO: Child-and-Adolescent-Social-Work-Journal. Vol 18(6) Dec 2001, 417-436.

IS: 0738-0151

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This study tracked both frequency of problem sexual behaviors and care giver estimates of the propensity to re-offend of 6 initial clients (aged 8-12 yrs) referred to a treatment-intensive foster care program for sexually reactive children and pre-adolescent sexual offenders. A simple pre-post (basepoint-treatment) design was used, and in-treatment data gathered over a 2-yr interval are presented. Initial results indicate that the problem sexual behaviors of most of these youthful clients were effectively and immediately suppressed in the context of their treatment intensive foster placements, but that the program's impact on the clients' propensity to re-offend given the opportunity--a crude measure of treatment internalization--was much less immediate, less pronounced, and less predictable across clients. Recommendations based on these data are offered concerning the viability of foster care intervention for sexualized and offending children, as well as optimal durations for such treatments. The strengths and weaknesses of the novel progress tracking method are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2001-14386-009

TI: Evaluation of a preventive intervention for maltreated infants and toddlers in foster care.

AU: Zeanah,-Charles-H; Larrieu,-Julie-A; Heller,-Sherryl-Scott; Valliere,-Jean; Hinshaw-Fuselier,-Sarah; Aoki,-Yutaka; Drilling,-Michelle

SO: Journal-of-the-American-Academy-of-Child-and-Adolescent-Psychiatry. Vol 40(2) Feb 2001, 214-221.

IS: 0890-8567

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined the effectiveness of an intervention designed to improve outcomes for infants and toddlers in foster care. Records were reviewed for all children who were adjudicated as in need of care in a specific parish in Louisiana between 1991 and 1998. This period included 4 yrs before and 4 yrs after a comprehensive intervention was implemented. Children adjudicated between 1991 and 1994 were the comparison group, and those adjudicated between 1995 and 1998 were the intervention group. After the intervention, more children were freed for adoption and fewer children were returned to their birth families than before the intervention. There was no difference in length of time in care before and after the intervention. With regard to the same child returning in a subsequent incident of maltreatment, relative risk reduction for the intervention group ranged from 53% to 68%. With regard to the same mother maltreating another child subsequently, relative risk reduction for the intervention group ranged from 63% to 75%. . (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2000-15664-002

TI: Power through choices: The development of a sexuality education curriculum for youths in out-of-home care.

AU: Becker,-Marla-G; Barth,-Richard-P

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 79(3) May-Jun 2000, 269-282.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Youths in out-of-home care demonstrate high rates of sexual risk-taking behavior and elevated rates of unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). This article profiles the development and characteristics of a pregnancy/HIV/STI prevention curriculum tailored to the needs of male and female adolescents (aged 14-18 yrs) in out-of-home care. Promising results from an implementation study suggest the need for further dissemination and rigorous testing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2000-12258-008

TI: Preventive intervention for maltreated preschool children: Impact on children's behavior, neuroendocrine activity, and foster parent functioning.

AU: Fisher,-Philip-A; Gunnar,-Megan-R; Chamberlain,-Patricia; Reid,-John-B

SO: Journal-of-the-American-Academy-of-Child-and-Adolescent-Psychiatry. Vol 39(11) Nov 2000, 1356-1364.

IS: 0890-8567

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: This article describes the results of a pilot study that evaluated the effectiveness of the Early Intervention Foster Care (EIFC) program in the period immediately following a preschool child's placement in a new foster home. Data were collected from an EIFC group (mean age 5.35 yrs), a

regular foster care group, and a community comparison group--each with 10 participants--via questionnaires for children and their caretakers and salivary cortisol sampling. EIFC foster parents adopted and maintained positive parenting strategies, EIFC children's behavioral adjustment improved, and changes occurred in several salivary cortisol measures. Moreover, regular foster care children exhibited decrements in functioning in several areas over the same time period. Results are discussed with regard to how such research fits into a larger program of prevention research for high-risk preschool children. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2000-08713-002

TI: Keeping foster children connected to their biological parents: The impact of foster parent training and support.

AU: Sanchirico,-Andrew; Jablonka,-Kary

SO: Child-and-Adolescent-Social-Work-Journal. Vol 17(3) Jun 2000, 185-203.

IS: 0738-0151

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: A primary goal of the foster care system is to reunite foster children with their biological parents. Keeping foster children connected to their biological parents, through visiting and other forms of contact, is essential for reunification because it helps to reestablish and maintain family ties during out-of-home placement. Parent-child contact can also increase the child's well-being while in care. Although foster parents are expected to help foster children stay connected to their biological parents, their actual involvement in this process remains problematic. This study tests the hypothesis that agencies can promote foster parent involvement in the parent-child connection by providing foster parents with specialized training and ongoing support. Data were derived from 650 foster parents surveyed in New York State in 1993. The findings support the notion that training and support increases the involvement of foster parents in parent-child contact. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2000-02433-003

TI: Multidimensional treatment foster care: A program for intensive parenting, family support, and skill building.

AU: Fisher,-Philip-A; Chamberlain,-Patricia

SO: Journal-of-Emotional-and-Behavioral-Disorders. Vol 8(3) Fal 2000, 155-164.

IS: 1063-4266

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The goals, objectives, and philosophy of Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care (MTFC) are outlined in this article. Three specific mechanisms of the MTFC approach known to reduce conflict in the therapeutic milieu and to contribute to successful outcomes for youth and their families are described: a proactive approach to reducing problem behavior, the creation and maintenance of a consistent and reinforcing environment for the participating youth, and the separation and stratification of staff roles. Controlled outcome research comparing MTFC to other community treatment alternatives with similar populations of troubled youth are also described. Additionally, the results of preliminary research evaluating the impact of an MTFC model adapted to meet the needs of maltreated preschool-age children at entry to foster care are presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

AN: 2001-16900-003

TI: Early intervention foster care: A model for preventing risk in young children who have been maltreated.

AU: Fisher,-Philip-A; Ellis,-B.-Heidi; Chamberlain,-Patricia

SO: Children's-Services:-Social-Policy,-Research,-and-Practice. Vol 2(3) 1999, 159-182.

IS: 1093-9644

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Treatment foster care (TFC) allows troubled youth to remain in the community and live in a family setting. Prior studies suggest that TFC may be an effective alternative to more restrictive interventions. However, most TFC programs have been designed to treat elementary school age youth and adolescents. At a time when the foster care population is burgeoning, and the proportion of very young children in the system is increasing, there is a need for TFC programs specifically designed to meet the needs of maltreated preschoolers. In this article the authors describe an early intervention foster care program that targets 3 areas: behavior problems, emotional regulation, and developmental

delays. The theoretical model for the program is also described, along with recommendations for the implementation of similar programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2000-15331-006

TI: Parent perspectives on family involvement in therapeutic foster care.

AU: Jivanjee,-Pauline

SO: Journal-of-Child-and-Family-Studies. Vol 8(4) Dec 1999, 451-461.

IS: 1062-1024

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Investigated parents' perceptions of their involvement in therapeutic foster care (TFC), including parent-child contact, parent participation in decision making, and relationships between parents, professionals, and TFC providers. Ss were 10 parents of 14 children with serious emotional disorders who were placed in TFC. Parents of children in TFC wanted to have contact with their children and to participate in decision making. They also wanted information about their progress and support to enable them to participate effectively in decision making meetings. They described relationships and practices that contributed to their involvement. Parents appreciated child welfare and mental health professionals who communicated understanding of the challenges they faced and who facilitated their involvement. Key elements of parent-professional relationships mentioned by parents were honesty, respect, and support. Parents also expressed appreciation when TFC providers shared information about their children's progress, offered support, and facilitated contact with their children. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2000-13799-007

TI: Professional and provider perspectives on family involvement in therapeutic foster care.

AU: Jivanjee,-Pauline

SO: Journal-of-Child-and-Family-Studies. Vol 8(3) Sep 1999, 329-341.

IS: 1062-1024

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Presents findings of a qualitative study of child welfare professionals' and therapeutic foster care (TFC) providers' perspectives on family involvement. Respondents' views of parent-child contact, parent-professional communication and information sharing, and family involvement in decision making were examined. Values and attitudes toward family involvement, practices related to family involvement, barriers to involvement, and strategies to promote involvement emerged as themes. Professionals in this study believed in the value of family involvement, but there were challenges at the organizational level and related to some TFC providers' lack of training to work with families. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 2000-05214-002

TI: In-home family-focused reunification: A six-year follow-up of a successful experiment.

AU: Walton,-Elaine

SO: Social-Work-Research. Vol 22(4) Dec 1998, 205-214.

IS: 1070-5309

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The services provided to 120 children (62 experimental and 58 control; mean age 10.8 yrs) by state welfare agencies were followed for 6 yrs. When identified initially, all of the children were in out-of-home placements. After a 12-mo follow-up of an experimental 90-day intensive in-home, family-based intervention, 75% of the children in the experimental group were reunified with their families, compared with 49% of the children in the control group who received routine child welfare services. Over 6 yrs, using state computer databases, it was determined that the children in the experimental group required less supervision time, lived at home longer, and were in less- restrictive placements than those in the control group. At the time all public agency involvement was terminated, two-thirds of the experimental families were classified as "stabilized," compared with approximately one-third of the control group. The experimental treatment had a substantial effect on families, which continued throughout the 6-yr follow-up period. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ **auch bei "Rückführung von Pflegekindern in die Herkunftsfamilie"**

AN: 2000-03584-003

TI: Interpersonal skills training to reduce aggressive and delinquent behavior: Limited evidence and the need for an evidence-based system of care.

AU: Taylor,-Ted-K; Eddy,-J.-Mark; Biglan,-Anthony

SO: Clinical-Child-and-Family-Psychology-Review. Vol 2(3) Sep 1999, 169-182.

IS: 1096-4037

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Reviews all randomized controlled trials evaluating interpersonal skills training programs as an intervention to reduce conduct problems in children and adolescents. Research shows that such programs have weak empirical support as isolated interventions. An alternative evidence-based system of care is described. Such a system would include behavioral parent training and behavioral classroom-based interventions for young children at risk of developing problems, as well as multisystemic family therapy or multidimensional treatment foster care for chronic delinquents. Within such a network of services, interpersonal skills training could play an important supportive role. Such a system holds the greatest promise for reducing the prevalence of aggressive and delinquent behavior in communities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1999-13597-003

TI: Kinship support network: Edgewood's program model and client characteristics.

AU: Cohon,-J.-Donald; Cooper,-Bruce-A

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 21(4) Apr 1999, 311-338.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Describes development of the Kinship Support Network (KSN), an outreach effort of the Edgewood Center for Children and Families, a private nonprofit agency in San Francisco. KSN provides community-based, case-managed, supportive services to kinship caregivers, filling gaps in public social services and providing an alternative to foster care. The KSN program service delivery model is described, including intake and case plans, case managed and supportive services, training and supervision, and case termination. The authors discuss strengths and weaknesses of privatizing public services and present demographic data, client needs, and health information relating to 340 adult kin caregivers and 725 0-21 yr old relative children in their homes. Future research directions are suggested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

(auch bei "Besondere Formen der Pflege"

AN: 1999-11263-007

TI: A mental-health service for young people in the care of the local authority.

AU: Arcelus,-Jon; Bellerby,-Tina; Vostanis,-Panos

SO: Clinical-Child-Psychology-and-Psychiatry. Vol 4(2) Apr 1999, 233-245.

IS: 1359-1045

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Describes the development of a direct access child and adolescent mental-health service for children living in residential units or with foster families, with data on the pattern and characteristics of referrals, and discussion on the arising difficulties. The main aims of this service are, to be responsive and flexible, to provide mental health assessment and treatment, and to work with residential care staff, foster parents and field social workers. Data on 76 young people (aged 10-18 yrs) referred to the mental-health service indicated that Ss had high rates of abuse, history of offending behaviour, poor school attendance and frequent previous contacts with child mental-health services. There were also high rates of child mental-health disorders, particularly mixed conduct and depressive disorders, and history of self-harm. Anticipated benefits include a coordinated and cost-effective assessment, improved mental-health outcome, contribution to the care plan and prevention of further difficulties. Joint commissioning between health and local authorities should prioritize children in care.

Different models of mental-health provision may be appropriate and require evaluation.
(PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1999-05004-004

TI: The influence of mentoring on the peer relationships of foster youth in relative and nonrelative care.

AU: Rhodes,-Jean-E; Haight,-Wendy-L; Briggs,-Ernestine-C

SO: Journal-of-Research-on-Adolescence. Vol 9(2) 1999, 185-201.

IS: 1050-8392

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined the influence of a mentoring program (Big Brothers-Big Sisters) on the peer relationships of 90 foster youth in relative and nonrelative care and 90 nonfoster youth. Ss were randomly assigned to either the treatment or control condition, and changes in their peer relationships were assessed after 18 mo. Foster parents were more likely than nonfoster parents to report that their child showed improved social skills, as well as greater comfort and trust interacting with others, as a result of the intervention. In addition, whereas the peer relationships of nonfoster youth remained stable, treatment foster youth reported improvements in prosocial and self-esteem enhancing support, and control foster youth showed decrements over time. When the foster youth were differentiated further on the basis of their placement, a pattern of findings emerged in which treatment youth in relative foster care reported slight improvements in prosocial support, whereas treatment youth in nonrelative foster care reported slight declines. All foster youth in the control group reported decrements in peer support over time, with nonrelative foster youth reporting the sharpest declines. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)
(auch bei "Vergleichende Studien"

AN: 1999-01425-003

TI: Essential case management services for young children in foster care.

AU: Zlotnick,-Cheryl; Kronstadt,-Diana; Klee,-Linnea

SO: Community-Mental-Health-Journal. Vol 35(5) Oct 1999, 421-430.

IS: 0010-3853

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: A growing number of children in the US are being placed into foster care. Past studies indicate that effective case manager interventions have helped foster families with a variety of different problems. This study enrolled a randomly selected sample of 130 children under age four who had been newly placed into foster care. The purpose of the study was to identify the services needed by foster care families and determine which services require the most case manager effort. Consistent with other research, many foster care children in this study exhibited developmental, medical, and psychosocial concerns. Nevertheless, the authors found that it was services aimed at the foster care parents, rather than the foster care children, that required the most labor-intensive case management services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1999-00213-006

TI: Evaluation of a training program for foster parents of infants with prenatal substance effects.

AU: Burry,-Caroline-L

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 78(1) Jan-Feb 1999, 197-214.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Evaluated a multimodal inservice training program designed to enhance competency of foster parents caring for infants with prenatal substance effects and to promote an intent to

foster such infants. 28 foster parents completed all of the training and assessment instruments. The training program met at least 2 of the goals set for training: increased skill and knowledge attainment. The training goals for increasing efficacy, social support, and intent to foster were not achieved, but there were some positive findings in these 3 areas. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1999-00213-003

TI: Starting Young: Improving the health and developmental outcomes of infants and toddlers in the child welfare system.

AU: Silver,-Judith; DiLorenzo,-Paul; Zukoski,-Margaret; Ross,-Patricia-E; Amster,-Barbara-J; Schlegel,-Diane

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 78(1) Jan-Feb 1999, 148-165.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Evaluated a collaborative, multidisciplinary developmental follow-up program for infants and toddlers involved with the public child welfare agency that builds on a community-based family support model. The Starting Young Program is a diagnostic and referral service that utilizes a multidisciplinary evaluation team. The target population is children up to 30 mo old receiving services either in foster care or in home. 523 evaluations and reevaluations were conducted on 308 children between November 1992 and September 1997. Based on initial evaluations, the children's health and developmental status (high rate of medical problems and developmental delays) and the program's effectiveness are highlighted. There was excellent completion of referrals for early intervention services and updating of immunizations. The poorest rate of follow-through involved recommendations for additional medical evaluations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1998-02289-003

TI: Shared parenting: Assessing the success of a foster parent program aimed at family reunification.

AU: Landy,-Sarah; Munro,-Sheila

SO: Child-Abuse-and-Neglect. Vol 22(4) Apr 1998, 305-318.

IS: 0145-2134

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Assessed the effectiveness of a model of family reunification which united the role of parent aide and foster parent and determined which characteristics of the families with children in care were associated with reunification. A multisite Shared Parenting Project recruited 13 families from 5 child protection agencies to participate in a program in which foster parents became extended rather than substitute families. Families were tested before the program began on a number of sociodemographic, psychological, and family measures. Success of the program was determined by whether the child was able to return home or if the program facilitated permanency planning (PP). Success was also examined by considering the relationship between returning home and a number of sexual abuse and neglect risk factors measured in the families with children in care. Only 31% of the participants completed the program and returned home. PP was facilitated in another 50% of the cases. More stable families with fewer risk factors were more likely to complete the program and to have their children return home. Results indicate that although the treatment model has excellent potential with less at-risk families, it could not meet the treatment needs of the majority of families with children in foster care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

(auch bei "Rückführung von Pflegekindern in die Herkunftsfamilie"

AN: 1997-43046-006

TI: The use of computers for self-expression and communication.

AU: Jones,-Ann; Selby,-Carolyn

SO: Journal-of-Computing-in-Childhood-Education. Vol 8(2-3) 1997, 199-214.

IS: 1043-1055

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Explores the role of computers in children's emotional and social functioning, especially for those who have problems in these areas and for whom such difficulties may hinder their educational development and progress. Reported is a study investigating the therapeutic potential of Bubble Dialogue, an application which supports role-play within a comic strip environment. An assessment is made of the extent to which the tools help abused and foster children to express their feelings and to reflect and debate pertinent issues. Preliminary data support the assertion that Bubble Dialogue is a good medium for self-expression and communication, particularly for children who often find such expression difficult, because it offers the advantages of the computer as a mediating factor, and the software itself can provide an optimum level of distance and identification in role-play. Other salient issues arising from the use of computers in this context are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1997-07901-003

TI: A comprehensive multidisciplinary approach to providing health care for children in out-of-home care.

AU: Blatt,-Steven-D; Saletsky,-Ronald-D-D; Meguid,-Victoria; Church,-Catharine-Critz; O'Hara,-Maureen-T; Haller-Peck,-Susan-M; Anderson,-Julie-M

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 76(2) Mar-Apr 1997, 331-347.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Describes a comprehensive, multidisciplinary clinic for out-of-home care children that involves pediatrics, child psychology, nursing, child development, and child welfare. The children and adolescents are given initial and comprehensive visits for assessment and planning. Developmental testing and a psychological evaluation are done as part of the comprehensive evaluation. Foster parents provide information on mental health needs of the child and receive some parent guidance. Children also receive well-child and acute health care. Profiles of the health, mental health, and developmental status of these children are presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1997-04344-006

TI: Options for recovery: California's perinatal projects.

AU: Brindis,-Claire-D; Clayson,-Zoe; Berkowitz,-Gale

SO: Journal-of-Psychoactive-Drugs. Vol 29(1) Jan-Mar 1997, 89-99.

IS: 0279-1072

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: In response to the increasing magnitude of problems related to perinatal exposure to alcohol and other drugs, the California Options for Recovery (OFR) was formed. Its mission was to promote the recovery of pregnant, postpartum, and parenting chemically dependent women (mean age 28 yrs) and the enhancement of the health of their children by providing comprehensive and coordinated alcohol and other drug treatment, case management, and recruitment and training of foster parents and relative caregivers. Seven OFR pilot projects were selected. Findings from the 3-year evaluation of the pilot projects showed that the initiative was successful in connecting women with essential services, promoting perinatal recovery and child health, and increasing family reunification of children in foster care. Women who were most likely to complete alcohol and other drug treatment were younger, high school graduates, mandated to treatment, or those who participated in treatment for 150 days or more. Participants reported high levels of satisfaction with OFR. The findings indicate that OFR served the unique needs of high-risk perinatal populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

1996 - 1987

Reviews

AN: 1995-34485-001

TI: Treatment foster care programs: A review of evaluation research and suggested directions.

AU: Hudson,-Joe; Nutter,-Richard-W; Galaway,-Burt

SO: Social-Work-Research. Vol 18(4) Dec 1994, 198-210.

IS: 1070-5309

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Reviews 11 evaluation research studies on treatment foster care (TFC) programs from Canada, the UK, and the US. These included a parent-therapist program, a parent counselors program, a family placement project, a comparison of specialized foster and institutional care, a social learning center program, and a comparison of therapeutic and regular foster care. Findings show that TFC programs successfully served youths experiencing serious problems in living. Youths experienced positive in-program changes; most family care placements were completed as planned. Youths who were discharged from TFC care programs compared favorably with youths discharged from other settings. Furthermore, TFC programs were less costly than other programs. Findings also indicate a need for more institutional programs for the youths. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ auch bei *“Vergleichende Studien”*

AN: 1994-87883-001

TI: New decision-making therapy for foster children, adopted children, and children's home residents with a history of failure / Neuentcheidungs-therapie bei Pflege-, Adoptiv- und Heimkindern mit Scheiterer-Verlaufen.

AU: Heinemann,-Claus

SO: Praxis-der-Kinderpsychologie-und-Kinderpsychiatrie. Vol 43(4) Apr 1994, 130-137.

IS: 0032-7034

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Describes salient characteristics of children, adolescents, and young adults with failure syndrome (FS), and presents a therapeutic program aimed at helping individuals with FS to establish successful relationships. Based on transactional analysis, the program encourages the patient to review early relational decisions made from a defensive position and to make the decision to open up to the risks and possibilities of new relationships. The application of this program with children and adolescents living with foster or adoptive families or in group residences is described and illustrated with case examples. (English abstract) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1990-08323-001

TI: Doing it in public: A review of foster family treatment development in Missouri.

AU: Bryant,-Brad; Simmens,-Fred; McKee,-Mary

SO: Child-and-Youth-Services. Vol 12(1-2) 1989, 159-175.

IS: 0145-935X

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Discusses the rationale for developing foster family treatment programs in the public sector, including the responsibility for providing care and treatment to disturbed youth needing out-of-home placements, the absence of direct provision of foster family treatment, and the changing needs of children in the foster care setting. The technical assistance necessary for effective program development is discussed, and programs developed in Missouri at both the state and local levels are described. Suggestions are included for improvements in the development of new public sector foster family treatment programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1999-15746-014

TI: The personal life history book: A psychoanalytically based intervention for foster children.

AU: Kliman,-Gilbert

SO: Journal-for-the-Psychoanalysis-of-Culture-and-Society. Vol 1(2) Fal 1996, 159-162.

IS: 1088-0763

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Trauma preceding foster care placement, according to the author, leads foster children to behave in a way characterized by repetition compulsions (a tendency to re-experience prior traumas), including rejections and losses. These behaviors powerfully evoke prior trauma of rejections and abandonments, detectable in a foster child population by counting the number of times a child transfers among homes. To test this, the author developed The Personal Life History Book (PLHB) method--a shared therapeutic activity in which a foster child, foster family case worker, and biological parents collaborate in creating what seems to be simply a scrapbook of memories. The PLHB method of intervention was tested on a group of 3-12 yr old children entering foster care in New York City. All of the 8 treated and 8 untreated (control) children were in their first round of foster care, and had not yet been returned to their biological families. The results confirmed the hypothesis that children treated with the PLHB method had more stable placements than controls, measured by not having moves, when matched pairs of children are studied. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1996-93297-001

TI: Mentors for adolescents in foster care.

AU: Mech,-Edmund-V; Pryde,-Julie-A; Rycraft,-Joan-R

SO: Child-and-Adolescent-Social-Work-Journal. Vol 12(4) Aug 1995, 317-328.

IS: 0738-0151

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined trends in mentor programs for adolescents in foster care by surveying 29 child welfare programs. Results indicate the use of 5 categories of mentoring models: transitional life-skills mentors, cultural empowerment mentors, corporate/business mentors, mentors for young parents, and mentor homes. Each of the 5 categories is discussed in terms of its goals and mentor recruitment processes. It is concluded that mentoring connects foster wards with a cross-section of community citizens who provide a bridge to higher education and employment, and serves as a resource for transitional problem-solving. Information is needed on the impacts of mentor-mentee matches and efforts to sustain mentor-mentee relationships. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1996-90856-001

TI: Stability and change: Initial findings in a study of treatment foster care placements.

AU: Staff,-Ilene; Fein,-Edith

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 17(3) 1995, 379-389.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined child placements at a not-for-profit treatment foster care agency. Ss were 244 children (aged 2-16 yrs) served by the agency from January 1987 through November 1991. At the end of the study 161 Ss were still receiving service, while 83 Ss had been placed. 540 substitute care placements were made by the agency. 18 Ss were reunified with their biological families and 30 were young adults, having reached the age of maturity in care. There was stability of placement for Ss who had been placed. 26 Ss were still in care but had been reunified, adopted or were receiving post-emancipation services. Results show that much of foster care placement is concerned with change and stability in a family. A few children account for a disproportionate number of placement changes. Support after permanent placements into adoption or reunification is desirable. A continuum of resources is essential. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1996-21033-001

TI: Independent living programs: Do they make a difference?

AU: Scannapieco,-Maria; Schagrin,-Judith; Scannapieco,-Tina

SO: Child-and-Adolescent-Social-Work-Journal. Vol 12(5) Oct 1995, 381-389.

IS: 0738-0151

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined the effect of an Independent Living Program (ILP) on self-sufficiency with 44 adolescents and young adults who completed the ILP and 46 foster care Ss who did not participate in ILP (all Ss mean age 19 yrs). Results showed that ILP positively impacted the ability of Ss to be self-sufficient at the time of discharge from foster care programs. ILP Ss were more likely to complete high school, have employment history and employment at discharge, and were more likely to be self supporting at the closing of the case. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1996-21031-001

TI: A treatment program for children with sexual behavior problems.

AU: Ray,-JoAnn; Smith,-Valerie; Peterson,-Terry; Gray,-Judith; et-al

SO: Child-and-Adolescent-Social-Work-Journal. Vol 12(5) Oct 1995, 331-343.

IS: 0738-0151

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Evaluated the effectiveness of a comprehensive therapeutic foster care approach to intervening with children with sexual behavior problems with 15 sexually aggressive children (aged 7-15 yrs). Ss' case files, the Risk Assessment Matrix, Mental Health Assessment and Progress Reports, questionnaires completed by the last foster parent, and interviews with social workers were used as data sources. After completion of therapy, no Ss displayed inappropriate sexual behavior, although interviews revealed that 2 Ss had incidents of acting out sexual behaviors when under stress. Ss were less at risk for harming other children, although serious emotional and behavioral problems persisted. A case example of an 8-yr-old boy is provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1996-09199-001

TI: Support groups for children in alternate care: A largely untapped therapeutic resource.

AU: Mellor,-David; Storer,-Shane

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 74(4) Jul-Aug 1995, 905-918.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Investigated the efficiency of support groups (SGs) for children in alternate care as a therapeutic resource. A pilot therapeutic SG of 7 members (aged 9-13 yrs), in family foster care was established. The aims of the SG included the following: enable SG members to discuss their life experiences (LEs) with others, identify common themes in their LEs, support each other, increase and strengthen self-esteem, develop trust in each other, and deal with anger. A variety of techniques and innovations were developed for the SG, including the production of a guidebook. While the techniques used were all successful in different degrees and varying ways, the aspects of the SG experience that stood out were the willingness of members to share their LEs with each other and the bonds that evolved from this. Such SGs can lead to the development of supportive peer networks. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1996-03375-003

TI: Edgewood Childrens' Center outcome study 1991/1992.

AU: Burks,-Jayne

SO: Residential-Treatment-for-Children-and-Youth. Vol 13(2) 1995, 31-40.

IS: 0886-571X

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Investigated outcomes at 6 mo after discharge from residential treatment with 37 children. 18 Ss had positive outcomes. An analysis of variables of ethnicity, gender, age at admission, number of previous placements, age first seen, intelligence, family involvement in treatment, and to whom the child was discharged revealed that only the variable of post-discharge placement was related to outcomes. The importance of family placement, including foster and adoptive families in enhancing the chance for positive outcomes after residential treatment, supports the role of family support during and after the child's treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1996-03048-004

TI: Family-centered intensive case management: A step toward understanding individualized care.

AU: Evans,-Mary-E; Armstrong,-Mary-I; Kuppinger,-Anne-D

SO: Journal-of-Child-and-Family-Studies. Vol 5(1) Mar 1996, 55-65.
IS: 1062-1024
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal
AB: Of 42 seriously emotionally disturbed children (aged 5-12 yrs) who were referred for out-of-home placement in treatment foster care, 15 were assigned to treatment foster care or family-based treatment (FBT), while 27 were assigned to family-centered intensive case management (FCICM). FCICM used teams of case managers and parent advocates to provide in-home services. Flexible service dollars, respite care, and behavior management skills training were available to assist teams in individualizing care. Ss in FCICM did as well or better than Ss assigned to FBT in their functioning and symptom reduction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)
(auch bei "Vergleichende Studien"

AN: 1996-03048-003
TI: Children lost within the foster care system: Can wraparound service strategies improve placement outcomes?
AU: Clark,-Hewitt-B; Lee,-Barbara; Prange,-Mark-E; McDonald,-Beth-A
SO: Journal-of-Child-and-Family-Studies. Vol 5(1) Mar 1996, 39-54.
IS: 1062-1024
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal
AB: Examined the feasibility of applying a wraparound (WA) strategy to children with emotional and behavioral disturbances and their foster, biological and/or adoptive families. 132 children (aged 7-15 yrs) received WA or usual foster care services. Goals of the WA model were to stabilize placement in foster care and develop viable permanency plans and to improve the behavioral and emotional adjustment of Ss. These goals were achieved through the intervention components of strength-based assessment, life-domain planning, clinical case management, and follow-along supports and services. Findings support the efficacy of WA strategy in improving the placement outcomes for children lost in the foster care system. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1995-45084-001
TI: Examining family reunification services: A process analysis of a successful experiment.
AU: Lewis,-Robert-E; Walton,-Elaine; Fraser,-Mark-W
SO: Research-on-Social-Work-Practice. Vol 5(3) Jul 1995, 259-282.
IS: 1049-7315
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal
AB: Explored the central processes of an intervention that was designed to reunify families after an out-of-home placement. Two randomly assigned groups of foster children (aged 1-17 yrs) were compared: 57 Ss received an in-home reunification intervention, while 53 received routine welfare services. A Goal Checklist and a Worker Case Termination Survey were completed for each S. The service model synthesized 3 major treatment approaches: relationship-building clinical skills, behavioral interventions, and concrete services (e.g., providing transportation). Findings suggest that reunification services offer a promising alternative to existing placement prevention programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)
(auch bei "Rückführung von Pflegekindern in die Herkunftsfamilie"

AN: 1995-45078-001
TI: An intensive reunification program for children in foster care.
AU: Gillespie,-James-M; Byrne,-Barbara; Workman,-Lynda-J
SO: Child-and-Adolescent-Social-Work-Journal. Vol 12(3) Jun 1995, 213-228.
IS: 0738-0151
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: The intensive family preservation services (IFPS) model is widely used in preventing out-of-home placement, but its application to reunifying foster children with their families has produced mixed results. This pilot project combined elements of the IFPS model with foster care-related services that included foster parent training and support, foster parent-parent linkage, and frequent parental visiting. Of 42 participating foster children (aged 5-17 yrs), 79% were successfully reunified. At follow-up 1 yr after their exit from the project, 91% of reunified children were still living with their family. Reunification was significantly associated with several characteristics of the families studied, including the mother's attitude toward the child's return home. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

(auch bei "Rückführung von Pflegekindern in die Herkunftsfamilie"

AN: 1995-22816-001

TI: Development and evaluation of treatment foster care and family-centered intensive case management in New York.

AU: Evans,-Mary-E; Armstrong,-Mary-I; Dollard,-Norin; Kuppinger,-Anne-D; et-al

SO: Journal-of-Emotional-and-Behavioral-Disorders. Vol 2(4) Oct 1994, 228-239.

IS: 1063-4266

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Described the Family-Centered Intensive Case Management (FCICM) program to support families of children with severe emotional disturbance. Staffed by a case manager and parent advocate, FCICM includes respite care, flexible service money, support groups, and behavior management skills training. Of 39 children (aged 5-12 yrs, 90% boys) referred for treatment foster care in 3 rural New York counties, 15 were assigned to FCICM and 24 to treatment foster care. In both programs, staff worked with the target group of children and their families, many of which had exhausted their personal resources and most of the treatment options available in their communities. Preliminary data show the average length of stay in FCICM was 13.2 mo; children maintained in their own homes did not appear to be disadvantaged in terms of functioning, symptoms, and behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1995-22808-001

TI: Improving adjustment outcomes for foster children with emotional and behavioral disorders: Early findings from a controlled study on individualized services.

AU: Clark,-Hewitt-B; Prange,-Mark-E; Lee,-Barbara; Boyd,-L.-Adlai; et-al

SO: Journal-of-Emotional-and-Behavioral-Disorders. Vol 2(4) Oct 1994, 207-218.

IS: 1063-4266

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Describes an evaluation of the Fostering Individualized Assistance Program (FIAP), which combines strength-based assessment, life-domain planning, clinical case management, and follow-along support services. 132 children in foster care with, or at risk for, emotional and behavioral disorders, were randomly assigned to the FIAP program or to a group that received standard-practice foster care. Data from the Child Behavior Checklist, interviews with caregivers, and foster care and school records indicated that children in FIAP placement had moderately better outcomes in terms of psychological functioning, running away, severe delinquency, incarceration, and adjustment in stable home placements. Results of most tests of psychological functioning and the number of placement changes were insignificant between groups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1995-10938-001
TI: Application and adaptation of intensive family preservation services to use for the reunification of foster children with their biological parents.
AU: Lewis,-Robert-E
SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 16(5-6) 1994, 339-361.
IS: 0190-7409
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal
AB: Compared and contrasted services of family-based intensive treatment and family reunification projects in Utah, using data from previous reports by R. E. Lewis (1991) and Lewis et al (unpublished manuscript). Relative usage of specific services and service goals confirms the essential continuation of the original intervention model that appears to be a synthesis of 3 practice approaches. These approaches are Rogerian relationship-building techniques; behavioral interventions such as parental skill building, behavioral modification, and cognitive treatment; and provision of concrete services. Adaptations for reunification are identified. For the provision of concrete services, emphasis is placed on enabling services and transportation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1995-02624-001
TI: Using literature to help adolescents cope with problems.
AU: Pardeck,-John-T
SO: Adolescence-. Vol 29(114) Sum 1994, 421-427.
IS: 0001-8449
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal
AB: Discusses how bibliotherapy can be used to help adolescents cope with family breakdown, foster care, and adoption placement. Bibliotherapeutic treatment is discussed in terms of the adolescent's readiness, selection of books, and introducing the books and follow-up strategies (creative writing, art activities, and role playing). A list of books recommended as useful in clinical practice is included. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1994-42648-001
TI: Are we helping foster care youth prepare for their future?
AU: Cook,-Ronna-J
SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 16(3-4) 1994, 213-229.
IS: 0190-7409
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal
AB: Focuses on findings of the National Evaluation of Title IV-E Foster Care Independent Living Programs for Youth regarding post-discharge outcomes of older youth and their relationship to independent living (IL) skills training. 810 Ss (aged 18-24 yrs) were interviewed 2.5-4 yrs after discharge from foster care to determine self-sufficiency in terms of welfare, education, and employment. The results show that with respect to education completion, young parenthood, and use of public assistance, Ss more closely resembled age cohorts living below the poverty level than those in the general population. The type of skills training encouraged by Public Law 99-272 is positively related to outcomes, particularly when areas of money management, credit, consumer, education, and employment are provided in combination. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1994-34984-001
TI: Differences in risk factors and adjustment for male and female delinquents in treatment foster care.
AU: Chamberlain,-Patricia; Reid,-John-B
SO: Journal-of-Child-and-Family-Studies. Vol 3(1) Mar 1994, 23-39.
IS: 1062-1024
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Examined differences by gender in the presence of risk factors, patterns of previous delinquency, and response to treatment in 51 boys and 37 girls (all aged 12-18 yrs) who were placed in a foster care program designed to be an alternative to incarceration. The program emphasized therapy focusing on such things as interpersonal skills, practicing anger control strategies, and methods for problem solving and negotiation. The biological (or adoptive) parents of the Ss also participated in therapy emphasizing discipline, encouragement, and supervision strategies. Girls had fewer foster parent-reported problem behaviors than did boys during the 1st month of treatment. By month 6, problem behavior levels for boys had dropped, while scores for girls had increased to the level of the boys at Month 1. No differences in pre-post arrest data or program completion rates for boys and girls were found. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ auch bei "Vergleichende Studien"

AN: 1994-18512-001

TI: Physically abused children: Activity as a therapeutic medium.

AU: Fatout,-Marian-F

SO: Social-Work-with-Groups. Vol 16(3) 1993, 83-96.

IS: 0160-9513

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Contends that games and activities permit abused children to deal with the locus of control, and helps them to internalize this from persons and situations in the environment. Group therapy is described as allowing abused children to deal in a protected environment with authority figures, relationships with others, and their own maladaptive behavior. The author describes a project initiated by a child welfare agency with small groups of 5-7 latency-aged abused children who were living in foster care. Areas of deficit that were ameliorated with the use of activities included powerlessness, identity and self-esteem, inability to express feelings, lack of experience in trying roles, lack of ability to connect feelings with behaviors, and inability to test reality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1994-07116-001

TI: Child-related dimensions of placement stability in treatment foster care.

AU: Dore,-Martha-M; Eisner,-Eleanor

SO: Child-and-Adolescent-Social-Work-Journal. Vol 10(4) Aug 1993, 301-317.

IS: 0738-0151

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Identifies 5 dimensions of psychosocial functioning in children entering treatment foster care (TFC) closely associated with placement stability and treatment success. TFC is the special foster care needed for emotionally disturbed children who are put in foster homes. The 5 dimensions are (1) ability to tolerate intimacy, (2) impulsivity, (3) fear of rejection, (4) aggression, and (5) self-esteem. Analysis of these dimensions identifies significant theoretical and empirical support for their relevance to adjustment in TFC. Each of these dimensions reflects early life experiences (e.g., abuse, neglect, insecure early attachments, and inconsistent caregiving) common to children entering TFC. Understanding the etiology of behavioral and emotional difficulties presented by children entering TFC can enable foster parents and caseworkers to develop more appropriate treatment plans. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1993-46883-001

TI: Development of an integrated case management program for vulnerable children.

AU: Halfon,-Neal; Berkowitz,-Gale; Klee,-Linnea

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 72(4) Jul-Aug 1993, 379-396.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Describes the development of an integrated hospital-based case management program (CMP) for foster children, drug-exposed infants living with their biological mothers, and young teen families, as part of the clinical service programs at a center for the vulnerable child. Data are reviewed on 158 children in foster care, 53 mother-child dyads in a drug program, and 64 mother-child dyads in a teen family program. For the foster children, medical, psychological, and developmental problems were prevalent and were reflected in service needs of the CMP. Case management (CM) for chemically dependent women and their drug-exposed children was determined by the needs and capacities of

the mother and where the family lived. CM for teenage families reflected the needs of the teenage parents and where they lived. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1993-30823-001

TI: Last best chance: Findings from a reunification services program.

AU: Fein,-Edith; Staff,-Ilene

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 72(1) Jan-Feb 1993, 25-40.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Evaluated (for 2 yrs) a program for family reunification after foster care. 110 children were served by the program during this period. 68 Ss were the focus of analyses. 26 Ss were reunified with their families. At the end of the 2nd yr, 13 of the children were home and still receiving services; 6 were home after the program closed their cases; and 7 were returned to care. Thus, 28% of the families remained unified by the end of the 2nd yr of the program. Issues addressed include the impact of timeliness of service on outcome, reunification or case closing, services after reunification, and how decisions are made. Two cases illustrate that early predictions of outcomes for specific children, based on patterns established in monthly ratings, may be inaccurate. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

→ auch bei **“Rückführung von Pflegekindern in die Herkunftsfamilie”**

AN: 1992-10102-001

TI: Evaluation of psychoanalytic psychotherapy with children: Therapists' assessments and predictions.

AU: Lush,-Dora; Boston,-Mary; Grainger,-Eve

SO: Psychoanalytic-Psychotherapy. Vol 5(3) 1991, 191-234.

IS: 0266-8734

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Tested the hypothesis that severely deprived children can benefit from psychotherapy (PSY) and that their adjustment in family placements might be facilitated. 20 children, who were adopted, in foster care, or in a group home, entering PSY participated in the research that evolved from M. Boston and R. Szur's (1983) study. 13 cases where PSY was recommended but not carried out were also investigated. All Ss suffered from anxiety, especially fear of abandonment or rejection. Most of them showed considerable improvement in their relationships with adults and often also with peers after PSY. The hypothesis was confirmed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1992-02949-001

TI: Using a specialized foster care community treatment model for children and adolescents leaving the state mental hospital.

AU: Chamberlain,-Patricia; Reid,-John-B

SO: Journal-of-Community-Psychology. Vol 19(3) Jul 1991, 266-276.

IS: 0090-4392

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Assessed the effects of providing treatment in a specialized foster care (SFC) program for children and adolescents who had been previously hospitalized. 20 Ss (aged 9-18 yrs) were randomly assigned for placement in SFC or other extrahospital settings, including residential treatment centers and family/relative homes. Results show that the SFC model is a viable treatment option for severely emotionally disturbed children and adolescents. Ss in the SFC group were placed outside of the hospital more frequently and quickly than controls, and once placed outside of the hospital, SFC Ss were slightly more successful at maintaining in their communities than were controls. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1991-28492-001

TI: Needed services for foster parents of sexually abused children.

AU: Henry,-Delmina; Cossett,-Danielle; Auletta,-Tara; Egan,-Eileen

SO: Child-and-Adolescent-Social-Work-Journal. Vol 8(2) Apr 1991, 127-140.

IS: 0738-0151

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Studied the cases of 16 sexually abused children placed in 12 foster homes to determine the level of training the foster parents received and their perspective of what they needed. Separate questionnaires were sent to foster parents, 12 social workers, and 8 foster agency directors. All of the foster agency directors reported that they informed foster parents of previous sexual abuse prior to placement, but only half of the foster parents admitted knowledge of the children's sexual abuse prior to placement. All Ss agreed that foster parents of sexually abused children needed specialized training. Although most staff at foster agencies indicated that they provided adequate foster parent training, foster parents noted that the services they received were not adequate. Foster parents expressed the need for ongoing support throughout the entire placement period. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1990-29017-001

TI: Group treatment of foster children to reduce separation conflicts associated with placement breakdown.

AU: Palmer,-Sally-E

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 69(3) May-Jun 1990, 227-238.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Tested the hypothesis that placement stability for 46 foster children (aged 7-16 yrs) would improve if they received group treatment for separation conflicts. Ss' experiences and reports from group sessions revealed that many of them were exposed to in-care experiences that further weakened their ties with their families. This exposure increased their vulnerability to low self-esteem and identity confusion. Also, many Ss expressed a wish for closer ties with their families. Results indicate that most foster children will respond to an opportunity to share sad, angry, and confused feelings about separation. Findings also suggest that biological families should be kept involved from the beginning of placement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1990-26505-001

TI: Children's literature and foster care.

AU: Pardeck,-John-T

SO: Family-Therapy. Vol 17(1) 1990, 61-65.

IS: 0091-6544

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Presents an overview of how children's literature can help children adjust to foster care. Bibliotherapy involves matching books to a particular child by considering such factors as age, reading level, the specific problem, and the book's format. The debate over the use of bibliotherapy includes the question as to who can use it in treatment or the helping process; whether it should only be used by highly-trained professionals or by anyone. Synopses of 10 useful children's books that focus on foster care are presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1988-30678-001

TI: Placement stability for adolescents in foster care: Findings from a program experiment.

AU: Taber,-Merlin-A; Proch,-Kathleen

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 66(5) Sep-Oct 1987, 433-445.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Describes a program that supplements the placement-planning and support services of family service centers for adolescents who had multiple placement failures and who were alienated from family and other social institutions. Increased stability in foster care placements for adolescents was the reported outcome of the intervention project. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1988-08742-001

TI: Adolescent emancipation from foster care.

AU: Timberlake,-Elizabeth-M; Pasztor,-Eileen; Sheagren,-Judith; Clarren,-Jean; et-al

SO: Child-and-Adolescent-Social-Work-Journal. Vol 4(3-4) Fal-Win 1987, 264-277.

IS: 0738-0151

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Describes a demonstration project that tested the degree to which a short-term, competence-oriented service delivery model prepared 31 adolescents (aged 15-20 yrs) to move into responsible independent living upon termination of foster home placement. Compared to 29 controls who did not receive services, the Ss achieved significant growth as measured by independent living, employment, and social network skills but not in level of psychosocial functioning. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1988-02323-001

TI: Engaging families of court-mandated youths in an alternative to institutional placement.

AU: Kagan,-Richard-M; Reid,-William-J; Roberts,-Stephen-E; Silverman-Pollow,-Jan

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 66(4) Jul-Aug 1987, 365-376.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Describes a family-centered diagnostic assessment program for youths adjudicated as persons in need of supervision or as juvenile delinquents, in which placement in short-term foster homes is combined with outreach efforts to engage families in counseling. Background and follow-up data on 29 youths and their families who participated in the program indicate that most Ss could be served in less restrictive settings. 55% of the Ss were returned to their homes following the initial assessment period; through the follow-up period, 52% remained with their families and 62% were able to avoid institutional placement. Feedback from parents was positive. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

1986 – 1977

Reviews

AN: 1986-18199-001

TI: Permanency planning for children in foster care: A review of projects.

AU: Rzepnicki,-Tina; Stein,-Theodore-J

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 7(2-3) 1985, 95-108.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Reviews 4 major projects to facilitate permanency planning for children in foster care. Three studies by A. C. Emlen et al (1977), M. A. Jones et al (1983), and the present 2nd author et al (1978) demonstrated that project services were effective, while a study by E. A. Sherman et al (1973) found no significant differences in outcomes. The necessity of conducting controlled evaluations of training efforts to identify weaknesses in the permanency planning technology, to improve implementation, and to design innovative approaches to address the changing population of children in care is discussed. (20 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1986-18366-001

TI: Arranging effective training.

AU: Gambrill,-Eileen-D

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 7(2-3) 1985, 225-242.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Describes guidelines that can be used to increase the likelihood that social workers will have access to programs that will enhance permanence-planning competencies in working with foster children. Characteristics of effective programs are identified, and some needed areas of training are highlighted, including enhancing skills in identifying clear relevant objectives and progress indicators and increasing skills in stress-management, clear thinking, and group process. Designing and implementing procedures to enhance generalization and maintenance of new skills are essential components of training programs. (49 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1985-23671-001

TI: The foster care system simulation: Evaluation of a training innovation.

AU: Rooney,-Ronald-H; Moore,-Linda-M; Rosenzweig,-Karen

SO: Children-and-Youth-Services-Review. Vol 6(3) 1984, 173-193.

IS: 0190-7409

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Conducted a simulation of public foster-care service delivery designed to sensitize participants to the interactions involved in the foster-care delivery system. 167 professional foster-care workers, juvenile court staff, foster parents, clients, and experienced and inexperienced students participated. The simulation included processing through foster placement, juvenile court, and funding subsystems. Ss completed questionnaires at pretest, posttest, and follow-up that assessed the simulation's accuracy in portrayal of actual service delivery and the kinds of learning demonstrated by Ss. Ss found the simulation an attractive training method, indicated a greater appreciation of system-wide foster-care problems, and reported changes in foster-care thinking and work, but other indicators of learning were inconsistent. (31 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1985-23470-001

TI: Life Books: Tool for working with children in placement.
AU: Backhaus,-Kristina-A
SO: Social-Work. Vol 29(6) Nov-Dec 1984, 551-554.
IS: 0037-8046
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal
AB: Describes the use of a "life book" for children being adopted, living in foster or residential care, or returning to natural parents. Such a book includes a narrative describing what has happened to the child, photographs and letters, awards, and whatever may interest the child. A survey of 15 social workers who used this method indicated that the method was used to help children understand and integrate their past and present, provide continuity and help children develop an intact sense of identity, and resolve anger about the separation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1983-28662-001
TI: Emancipation from foster care: The independent living project.
AU: Mauzerall,-Hildegard-A
SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 62(1) Jan-Feb 1983, 46-53.
IS: 0009-4021
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal
AB: Describes the development of a group living program (GLP) for assisting adolescents in making the transition from foster care to independent adulthood. The GLP emphasizes survival and socialization skills and encourages the use of the agency as an "extended family" resource. Psychological stages in adolescent emancipation and reasons for success or failure are delineated. (1 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1983-26369-001
TI: The effect of foster parent selection and training on service delivery.
AU: Simon,-Ronald-D; Simon,-Denise-K
SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 61(8) Nov-Dec 1982, 515-524.
IS: 0009-4021
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal
AB: Results of an evaluation of the effect of Nova University's foster parent selection and training program in Florida's Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, District I, show that foster parent licensing rates, performance, and workload levels increased through the program. Trained homes were half as likely as untrained homes (a) to have foster children removed because of their inability to control the child, (b) to have placements classified as failures, and (c) to initiate requests for the agency to remove a particular foster child. (1 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1982-31046-001
TI: Systematic skills training for foster parents.
AU: Levant,-Ronald-F; Slattery,-Susan-C
SO: Journal-of-Clinical-Child-Psychology. Vol 11(2) Sum 1982, 138-143.
IS: 0047-228X
PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal
AB: Describes the development and implementation of a 10-wk systematic skills training program for foster parents that emphasizes personal development as a prerequisite for skill development. Results are presented of a pilot program with 14 inner-city, lower socioeconomic status minority foster mothers (mean age 46.6 yrs) and their 14 7-17 yr old foster children. Foster children of mothers trained in the program were compared with those of a no-contact control group before and after training. Outcome measures included the Piers-Harris Children's Self-Concept Scale, the Asocial Index of the Jesness Inventory, the Emotionality-Tension scale of the Child Behavior Characteristics Form, the Helpee Self-Disclosure Scale, and a criterion index of placement stability. Children of training group mothers improved significantly more than control children only on the Emotionality-Tension scale. (32 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1979-24255-001
TI: The parent-therapist program: Alternate care for emotionally disturbed children.

AU: Rubenstein,-Julian-S; Armentrout,-James-A; Levin,-Sol; Herald,-Don
SO: American-Journal-of-Orthopsychiatry. Vol 48(4) Oct 1978, 654-662.
IS: 0002-9432

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Describes the development of an alternative to residential treatment centers. Healthy nuclear families are recruited and, in groups of 5 couples each, encouraged to function as extended families. Training in appropriate therapeutic techniques enables them to treat several disturbed children (aged 6-22 yrs) in their own homes. The entire family is involved in the treatment program, not only the parents. Professionals serve only as supervisors and consultants. Evaluation of the program indicates that outcome does not differ significantly from that of residential treatment, but that costs are markedly lower. Results give weight to the argument in favor of allocating more funds for the recruitment and careful selection of foster homes. (19 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1979-13844-001

TI: A description and evaluation of a skills training program for foster parents.

AU: Guerney,-Louise

SO: American-Journal-of-Community-Psychology. Vol 5(3) Sep 1977, 361-371.

IS: 0091-0562

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Compared a group of 56 foster parents trained in a 10-wk, 20-hr program involving psychological helping skills with a no-contract control group of 28 foster parents. It was hypothesized that the trained group would show greater improvement than the controls with respect to (a) showing accepting attitudes toward the foster children in their care, (b) being able to employ parenting responses defined as desirable, and (c) being able to refrain from using parenting responses defined as undesirable. Both groups completed the following measures at a 10-wk interval: a family information questionnaire, the Porter Parental Acceptance Scale (PPAS), and either Form I or Form II of the Sensitivity to Children Questionnaire. The 1st hypothesis was confirmed with a significant Treatment by Time interaction involving higher PPAS scores. Hypothesis 2 was confirmed via a significant interaction of Treatment by Time. Hypothesis 3 was supported in that mean uses of undesirable parent response scores of trained Ss decreased significantly while those of the controls increased significantly. (18 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1979-08967-001

TI: A model for training foster parents in behavior modification techniques.

AU: Penn,-John-V

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 57(3) Mar 1978, 175-180.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Trained 7 foster parents in behavior modification techniques. Four parents attended as husband-wife couples, and 3 attended alone as foster mothers. Small groups were used to teach the parents (through direct instruction, group discussion, group problem solving, and role-playing) how to change specific behaviors of the children in their care. A total of 158 specific behaviors were modified during the existence of the group. These behaviors were categorized as sleeping, morning and evening, self-help and toilet, feeding and meal-time, general, and school behaviors. 131 behaviors changed in a positive direction from the initial baseline assessment, and 27 changed in a negative direction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

1976 – 1967

AN: 1976-28480-001

TI: Treatment family care homes for disturbed foster children.

AU: Bauer,-John-E; Heinke,-Warren

SO: Child-Welfare. Vol 55(7) Aug 1976, 478-490.

IS: 0009-4021

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: Describes a community-based family care program designed to serve children with emotional or behavior problems. The program features contractual agreement in each case, a variety of therapies, and full participation of foster mother and foster father on the treatment team. Most of the children who participated in the program made significant gains. Guidelines for establishing such a program and some of the major difficulties in implementing the described program are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1972-10995-001

TI: Group therapy with adolescent girls in foster care.

AU: Joseph,-Brian-W

SO: Adolescence-. Vol. 6(23) Fal 1971, 299-316.

IS: 0001-8449

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: 6 adolescent institutionalized girls were seen in 29 1-hr meetings. Themes, group processes, and results are described. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

AN: 1968-15654-001

TI: A FOSTER GRANDPARENT PROGRAM.

AU: RYBAK,-W.-S; SADNAVITCH,-J.-M; MASON,-B.-J

SO: Hospital-and-Community-Psychiatry. 19(2) 1968, 47.

IS: 0022-1597

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: DESCRIBES A PROGRAM IN WHICH 160 MEN AND WOMEN OVER 60 YR. OF AGE WERE HIRED TO GIVE INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION AND DEVELOP THE VERBAL AND MOTOR SKILLS OF CHILDREN. LARGE BENEFITS WERE OBSERVED FOR BOTH THE FOSTER GRANDPARENTS AND CHILDREN. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)

1966 – 1917

AN: 1959-10324-001

TI: Diagnostic services for maladjusted foster children: An orientation toward an acute need.

AU: Eisenberg,-Leon; Marlowe,-Barbara; Hastings,-Marguerite

SO: American-Journal-of-Orthopsychiatry. 28 1958, 750-763.

IS: 0002-9432

PT: Journal; Peer-Reviewed-Journal

AB: A special psychiatric clinic was established to serve foster children in the care of city and county welfare departments within the state of Maryland. Data are reported on mode of organization of the clinic, characteristics of the population served, treatment plans, results observed in relation to recommendations made and carried out, evaluation of clinic service by referring agencies, and theoretical implications. In each case diagnostic evaluations and therapeutic recommendations were made which were to be carried out by the welfare agencies. Follow-up data provided evidence for a percentage of symptomatic improvement in these patients that is about equivalent to expectation from psychotherapy. It seems that for disturbed children from "social problem" families, this program of care, based on orthopsychiatric diagnosis, directed casework and environmental therapy can effect symptomatic improvement which is in itself no unimportant gain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2005 APA, all rights reserved)